HOLLISTON

1724-1924

The Two Hundredth Anniversary

of the

Town of Holliston, Mass.

August 30, 31 and September 1, 2

1924

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

AN HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

DELIVERED AT THE CELEBRATION

OF THE

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN

OF

HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE

TOWN HALL, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 31, 1924

BY

ELBRIDGE CUTLER WHITING

PREFACE

This brief history of Holliston is dedicated to the citizens of the town by its author, a son of Holliston, who traces his ancestry back through those families who laid its foundations, and who helped build its noble structure. He wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness for the facts related herein to Judge Willis A. Kingsbury, Joseph H. Dewing, Mrs. Esther Fair who placed at his disposal some of the treasures of the Historical Society, to the historical addresses of Rev. Messrs. Charles Fitch, Edmund Dowse, D.D. and Geo. M. Adams, D.D., also to the histories of Dr. Albert M. Blanchard, Rev. Geo. F. Walker and Morse's History of Holliston and Sherborn and to the historical papers of the late John M. Batchelder. If this bird's-eye view of the life of Holliston will help to make its sons and daughters better citizens, the author will feel well repaid for his work.

E. C. W.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF HOLLISTON FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1924

UR task today is both pleasant and difficult. It is indeed pleasant to remember the doings of our ancestors. *"Haec olim meminisse juvabit."* And it is also difficult because of the mists that gather around the records of antiquity. Traditions and facts are interwoven invariably in the warp and woof of history. And yet notwithstanding these things we would be renegades in truth if we shrank from such a task. It has been well said, "Those only deserve to be remembered by posterity who treasure up the history of their ancestors."

I need not remind you that the citizens of Holliston have not been remiss in their observance of historical events. For nearly one hundred years, you have recalled the faith and works of your fathers by fitting and joyful observances. The Holliston Historical Society in recent years has gathered valuable material relating to the records of this noble town, in this illustrious county of Middlesex, in this wonderful state of Massachusetts.

The way has been prepared by reverent and loving hands and we are surrounded by a cloud of witnesses who have told the story again and again.

There are five periods in the life of Holliston, each of about fifty years' duration and I have named them:

1. The Prenatal Period
2. The Colonial Period
3. The Formation Period
4. The Uplift Period
5. The Modern Period.

Let us consider some of the outstanding events in each of these cycles of time.

I. THE PRENATAL PERIOD.

THE Prenatal Period began when the first white man started to explore the streams and forests of this section of country. Probably John Eliot, the great apostle to the Indians, was one of the first as he went from settlement to settlement to tell the story of Jesus, the friend of the red and the white man alike. On the banks of Lake Wennakeening (Pleasant Smile) now known as Lake Winthrop, his voice was raised in prayer and worship, and praying bands of Indians to the number of one thousand were formed before Eliot finished his course and received his crown of righteousness.

After him came the two Adams' taking possession of portions of this garden of Eden, but unlike their namesakes, they stayed and tended their flocks and tilled the ground. Jasper Adams gave his name to the rock and hill near the center of the town. On the flat rock he built fires to signal to his father, Lieutenant Henry Adams of Medfield, that all was well with him and with his cattle.

Meadow lands and cedar swamps were the magnets that drew settlers away from the coast to the interior. The open spaces of meadows gave succulent food for cattle and the cedar swamps furnished lumber of lasting quality for fences and stockades. Was it a Holliston lad who said that "Cedar posts would last a hundred years; father has tried it a good many times"? No man could subsist without these natural meadows and cedar swamps.

Grants of land in the interior were given by the authorities to men who had been of service to the community or to those who had braved death to survey the country. Major Eleazer Lusher, land commissioner, had received such a grant in this section and in 1660 he sold a portion of it to Lieutenant Adams. In the same year the son of Governor Winthrop with a partner received another grant of 700 acres bounded westerly by Lake Wennakeening, which name was changed to Winthrop in honor of the owner.

William Sheffield acquired six hundred acres and to this he added three

thousand which he obtained from the Indians. Adams and Sheffield were the only occupiers of this region until the incorporation of Sherborn in 1674. The genealogy of Holliston is as follows: Sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims Dedham was founded in 1636. Twelve and one-half years later Dedham begat Medfield. Twenty-five years from 1649, Medfield begat Sherborn, and fifty years from 1674 Sherborn begat Holliston in 1724. Twelve and one-half, twenty-five, and fifty years—a geometrical progression—and always progress to the birth of our own town.

Two factors hindered the earlier settlement of this region. The threatening war of 1676 under King Phillip prevented timid men from taking possession of the lands, and although Eliot had converted many of the Indians, they did not have enough influence to stay the wave of violence which swept through eastern Massachusetts resulting in the destruction of thirteen towns, six hundred men in battle and the slaughter of innocent women and children. Lieut. Adams was murdered at the door of his own home. Capt. Wadsworth and Lieutenant Brocklebank together with twenty-nine men were slaughtered on the hills of Sudbury. The other factor to prevent early settlements was the unfavorable report made by a committee of explorers sent out from Boston to inspect the land. They reported that the land probably would never be occupied much beyond Newton. They were men of little faith, but they have descendants even to the present day.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a few families resided in this precinct of Sherborn, a town twelve miles in length, but they were a hardy lot of pioneers and their wives were cheerful helpers in the subjugation of the wilderness. Some of them had come "from a paradise of plenty and pleasure into a wilderness of wants," but that very fact was making them men and women of faith and of power. God was sifting the chaff from the wheat in preparation for the birth of a town.

The names of Leland, Bullard, Morse, Hill, Perry and Goulding are mentioned as settlers at this time, but to build homes in this section at that period meant the separation of families from the church and the school, a distance of many miles. I used to think when a boy that the road through the woods from Holliston to Sherborn was a long and fearful journey but what must it have been over two hundred years ago! The church in Sherborn was placed at the extreme eastern end of the town. Each settler was required to cut and carry one-half cord of wood to the house of the minister, and to transport their families by ox cart or on horseback to the church each Sabbath day a distance of

from five to ten miles. Sherborn was about to erect a new meeting house which meant the taxation of every family, no matter how far they lived from the church. An effort was made to have the building placed nearer the center but after due consideration it was seen that another meeting house must be erected to accommodate all the inhabitants. An amicable spirit prevailed and it was voted to grant to the inhabitants west of Doppin brook their proportion of 160 pounds toward the building of a new church or public meeting house as they called it, whenever the western inhabitants were ready to proceed.

Thirteen heads of families, all but five in this section, petitioned the General Court that they might erect a meeting house nearer their homes. Until the year 1664 in order to be a freeman and a voter, one must be a member in good and regular standing of some Congregational church. The General Court granted their request not only to build a house of worship but also passed an Act of Incorporation for a new town. This act provided that the inhabitants of this region should build a meeting house within eighteen months and call a minister as soon as possible, and they must also maintain a schoolmaster to instruct the youth in reading, writing and arithmetic. The petition was signed by Jonathan Whitney, Timothy Leland, Aaron Morse, Moses Adams, Joseph Johnson, Ebenezer Pratt, Gershom Eames, John Goulding, Joshua Underwood, Thomas Jones, Isaac Adams, John Twitchell and John Larnite. The petition was granted the third of December 1724 and thus we pass to the second period.

II. THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

WHEN Holliston was incorporated in 1724, the qualifications for voting were—males not less than twenty-one years of age, owning real estate yielding three pounds per year or personal estate valued at sixty pounds. He must have two certificates, one from a clergyman, stating that he was orthodox in religion and not vicious in his life and the other from the selectmen that he was a freeholder according to the above standard.

Holliston was named in honor of Thomas Hollis of London, a patron of Harvard College, and he graciously responded by giving the town an elegant folio Bible with the inscription, "The Gift of Thomas Hollis of London, Merchant, To the Meeting-house in Holliston." This Bible is preserved in a shrine made like a massive book and kept in a safe in the Congregational church.

For the first town meeting, held at Timothy Leland's house, December 21, 1724, John Goulding, a leading citizen, had been empowered to call together the inhabitants qualified to vote, and he was chosen moderator and later with four others, Wm. Sheffield, Ebenezer Hill, Jonathan Whitney and Thomas Marshall was chosen selectman. Goulding was also selected as clerk and Isaac Bullard constable. Thirteen persons signed the petition for separation and these four others added who were selected as officers of the town composed practically all the heads of families in this district, the population being about 100 persons or six people to a family.

Within two weeks, January 4, 1725, another town meeting was held and it was voted to erect a Meeting House for the purpose of worshiping God on the Lord's day. At a third meeting, January 25, an appropriation of one hundred pounds was made towards the erection of a Meeting House, forty by thirty-two feet and twenty feet in height. The location seemed to be a source of perplexity, but it was finally located with the approval of Colonel Browne of Salem, who had donated the land, near this very spot where we are now gathered and enough land was set apart for a burying ground which has remained to this day.

In November of this same year 1725 it was voted to have the "Word" preached in Colonel Browne's new house until the Meeting House should be fit for use. The building was not entirely completed until 1731 and cost three hundred and fifty pounds or about $166. It was a very plain structure, but it served its purpose after its enlargement in 1772 for nearly one hundred years. The building was finished sufficiently in 1727 to allow the town meeting to be held within its walls and on the 20th of June a town meeting was held and it was voted to choose Mr. James Stone of Newton, a graduate of Harvard to be the Gospel Minister in Holliston at a salary of seventy-five pounds, with a settlement of one hundred pounds, the salary to be increased as the population increased. Mr. Stone waited five months before replying and he said that while he was inclined to accept their invitation to be the Gospel Minister of Holliston, he was in doubt as to the salary being sufficient for his support.

A committee was appointed to address Judge Samuel Sewall of Boston who owned a tract of two hundred acres in the town to see if he would give a piece of land toward the settlement of a minister. Judge Sewall had been one of three judges who had presided in the trials of the witches of Salem and Boston. This delusion had been prevalent thirty-five years before and ere it had died away twenty people had been condemned and

put to death as witches. Judge Sewall later became convinced of his great error and he publicly asked pardon of God and man in a paper read to the congregation of the Old South Church in Boston on Fast Day, January 14, 1697. From that time on Judge Sewall devoted his entire life to doing works meet for repentance, and became noted for his charity and philanthropy. And so it came about, quite fortunately, that Judge Sewall and his children conveyed to the committee in trust eleven acres of land "for the sole proper use, benefit, and behoof of the first Orthodox, Congregational or Presbyterian minister of the Gospel which shall be settled in the said town of Holliston and to his heirs and assigns forever." These eleven acres included land where the Hollis House once stood. Besides this gift, the people subscribed more money so that Mr. Stone finally accepted the offer to become the minister of the town. In those days, being a college graduate, he was "The Person" of the community, or as some would say in their peculiar brogue "The Parson."

The next step to be taken by the town was the formation of the church. On Thursday, October 31, 1728, Old Style or November 11, New Style, seven men together with the Pastor-elect subscribed to a solemn covenant with God and one another. The seven men who founded the church were the same seven together with six others who founded the town: Rev. James Stone (the pastor), William Sheffield, John Goulding, Jonathan Whitney, Timothy Lealand, Isaac Bullard, Thomas Marshall, and Edmund Morse. They, with the exception of the pastor, came from the church in Sherborn. A few weeks later, the wives of these men joined the new church. A description of these men can be found in different printed discourses, especially the one by Rev. Geo. M. Adams, delivered at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church.

The town had voted that the seventh day of November should be set apart as a day of fasting for the purpose of gathering and settling a church in said town and that Wednesday, the twentieth of the same month should be the day, with God's leave, for the ordaining of the Rev. Mr. Stone. Therefore on November 20, 1728, a gathering of grave and reverent men, pastors, and delegates from neighboring churches, clothed in knee breeches, with buckled shoes and powdered wigs and three cornered hats met together at Col. Browne's house in an ecclesiastical council to consider the advisability of ordaining Rev. Mr. Stone as pastor. The church, having been formed thirteen days before this in the house of Timothy Lealand, had a right to call this council. After due deliberation the council voted to proceed and in the afternoon of the

same day these same solemn men marched in a dignified manner to the new building to ratify the action of the town in forming a church on November 7, 1728 and to approve of the calling of the Rev. Mr. Stone to be the Minister of the town, and to install him into this sacred office. The town in four years had increased in population to one hundred and fifty souls. As yet there was no village and only thirty farm houses were scattered here and there over the town, but Holliston was now well and honorably started on a life that would redound to its own honor and that of the nation.

Holliston was founded on the Rock of Ages and must erect a structure not wholly made with hands.

In the church building for nearly one hundred years the town held its meetings for the transaction of business, for the social gatherings and for public worship on the Lord's day. This could be done because the people at that time were for the most part of the same blood and of the same religion. While this could not be done in these days and while some may regret the wide differences of opinion, yet we may rejoice that down deep in the hearts of men the same fundamentals of life are abiding, and after all we are all brothers one to another in the real things of life.

In the act of incorporation of the town it provides not only for the support of a church and minister, but the people were required to procure and maintain a schoolmaster for the instruction of the youth. In 1731 money was granted for the support of public schools and in 1738 the town was divided into three districts, the North, the West and the Central and the inhabitants were assessed one hundred pounds for the erection of a building in each district, but each man might work out his own assessment. In 1801 the three districts had grown to eight and in 1807 the first school committee was chosen: Dr. Timothy Fiske, Lieut. Elijah Watkins and Capt. John Haven and the grant for school purposes was $500. In 1911 the grant was $10,559 and July 7, 1924, at a special town meeting, an appropriation of $42,500 was made just to construct and remodel an addition to the High School building. It is a long step from the old days when a child could go to school as early as his parents chose and continue as long as he liked. There was no high school in the colonial days and the schools kept only twelve weeks in winter and ten weeks in summer, the shorter term being almost wholly for the girls and younger boys.

The first fifty years of the life of the town was a comparatively quiet period, excepting toward its close. The inhabitants wanted to see the

town grow, but they believed in quality rather than quantity, and they did not care for a mixed and corrupt population. At one time they raised money to encourage and aid the removal of certain families to Canada, and at others, expelling immoral and licentious individuals and families that had crept into their territory and were polluting their soil. They wanted unity of spirit, even though they had to use the rigour of the law. There is this to be said in justice to the memory of our fathers: They were attempting something on this continent that had never been tried before in all the history of the world. They were seeking to build up a form of government of justice and equality, which would be established by the people themselves. A democracy pure and simple without kings or despotic rulers to oppress them and to build a church that would find its authority in God, through membership in the local body. It was in self defense that they expelled certain individuals and companies of people from their midst. They wanted to see if they could do a certain thing that wise men all over the world had said could not be done. The reason they laid so much stress on education and religion was because they were firmly convinced that the kind of government and church they were trying to establish on these western shores could not be built in any other way. Later on when affairs became more settled these men and their posterity were liberal enough to allow others to come and live their lives on a somewhat different basis.

There was one event in these first fifty years of the life of the town that made a great impression on the people. It was what they called the Great Sickness. At the close of 1753 and the beginning of 1754 a peculiar form of sickness fell upon the community and within six weeks fifty-three people, nearly half being heads of families, died of the fatal malady. This sudden stroke in a population of four hundred people caused great lamentation and mourning. Several families were entirely broken up and at one time there were not enough well persons to care for the sick and to bury the dead. If it had happened in this day of scientific research, probably some rational explanation would have been found, but in that early period before the age of science the cause was laid at the door both of God and man. Some said it was the hand of God as a punishment for the sins of the people; others said that the quarrels that had arisen between the peoples and especially between two of the principal men of the town, who were engaged in a lawsuit over a most trifling matter, had brought this curse upon the town. At any rate from that time to the present, I know of no town that has had so few disputes in law as the town of Holliston and a lawyer in Holliston ought

to be pensioned, if he wants to get a living for his family. And so out of this disaster there came peace and concord, which have prevailed for over one hundred and fifty years.

The life of the colonies was greatly hindered by the treatment which was received at the hands of the Parliament of Great Britain. The statesmen of both France and England accepted the same theory about the use of colonies, namely, that they were to be used to enrich the countries which possessed them. With this theory in their minds the Parliament began to persecute the colonies with petty taxations, and to restrict their trade on every hand. Freemen who had learned to rule themselves and to establish governments and churches on their own responsibility could not stand these oppressive acts. Massachusetts was foremost in her stand against tyranny.

Samuel Adams, James Otis and others kept the towns of the colony informed as to what was being done, and sought their co-operation in every measure proposed. Holliston was not slow in swinging into line. Military stores had begun to be collected as early as 1731. Military companies were formed for training in the use of arms. Minute-men volunteered to take up arms at the sounding of the bell. Holliston voted to raise more hemp, flax and wool and to lessen superfluities. She sent delegations to Boston and Concord to attend conventions to deliberate on what action to take. She signed a pledge not to buy or use any goods of British manufacture until the so-called Boston Port Bill should be abolished. The town passed a resolution setting forth the rights of the colonies and the infringement of them by the British nation. At a convention in Concord, August 30, 1774, attended by Holliston delegates the question was raised "Shall we be content to be the most abject slaves of Great Britain and entail that slavery on posterity, or by a manly, just and virtuous opposition assert and support our freedom?" "No danger shall affright, no difficulties intimidate us; and if in support of our rights we are called to encounter death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

These resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and sent to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and highly applauded by the delegates and that body unanimously declared its approval of the acts, and its sympathy with the suffering people of Massachusetts.

The last town meeting held in Holliston under King Geoge's name was May 13, 1776. The next town meeting was held in the name of God and the people of Massachusetts.

Our fathers were ready to march to Concord and Lexington but the British retreated so precipitously that the minute men did not have their opportunity, but they were present at the battle of Bunker Hill and witnessed the evacuation of the British from Boston as they were drawn up on Dorchester Heights with Washington's Army.

Of course we find in every war malcontents, critics, non-sympathizers with the sacrifices of those who give their best for a noble cause. Holliston was not exempt and a few citizens were found of this kind. Local committees were appointed to see that everybody should do his part and lists of people were posted who refused to obey the restrictions laid upon the community. Acts of disloyalty were uncovered. In a document in possession of Mr. Joseph Dewing, five men of the town, whose names are connected with some of the best families, are mentioned as being suspected of disloyal acts. They were held in the sum of one hundred pounds each which they were to forfeit if they conducted themselves politically in a suspicious manner or in any way tried to counteract the struggles of the United States for liberty. They were warned not to aid directly or indirectly or abet the enemies of this country or communicate any intelligence to them or to persuade any person from opposing the enemies of the land. Some of these men must have fully repented for afterward they were elected to public office.

The number of men who enlisted from this town in the war of the Revolution was 248 out of a population of 800 people. Captain John Lealand, Capt. Staples Chamberlain, Lieut. Jacob Miller, Capt. Daniel Eames, Colonel Abner Perry, Colonel Simeon Cutler, Aaron Phipps, Thomas Russell, Daniel Mellen, Abner Johnson, Joseph Bigelow, Joshua Hemingway, Timothy Rockwood and Dr. Edward Durant, an army surgeon, were a few of the brave men who showed their patriotic spirit. Holliston was called upon for blankets, coats, underwear, money and men and it required a resourceful spirit to meet all the demands of this war for liberty.

These were our ancestors, vigorous, prompt, energetic, hardy toilers, courageous, manly men of whom the world was not worthy.

John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States once said of them, "I would rather have one drop of Puritan blood in my veins than all the blood that ever flowed in the veins of kings and princes."

We come now to the third period in the life of Holliston.

III. THE PERIOD OF FORMATION.

THE formative period of a town is the period when influences are at work to determine its future character. What kind of a town is Holliston to be? Will it remain a farming community? Will it be a mere village with few inhabitants and scattered houses along one main street? Will it be an industrial center, with busy factories, and stores and markets and warehouses? Will it be an aristocratic center, a rich man's town with beautiful houses and large estates? The next fifty years were to determine its character and to give an answer to these questions. They were quiet years, but years when men and women were growing in their ability to do; when men's minds were enlarging, when new forces were beginning to stir people to action. The population increased very slowly, there was only a gain of one hundred and fifty people in forty-five years, but the people were busy and the world was entering a new day. It was the beginning of the age of science, of new inventions, of new means of transportation.

The war of 1812 was unpopular with the people of Massachusetts. Holliston expressed her disapproval of it, and no company of men marched forth from the town to battle with the enemy. If any persons went forth from Holliston, they went as individuals and not in the name of the town. Dr. Fitch in his one hundredth anniversary address delivered only fourteen years afterwards does not speak one word in regard to it. Dr. Dowse in his Centennial Address of July 4, 1876 passes over it entirely and so does Dr. Adams in his historical address delivered in 1878.

In the colonial days, corn and grist mills had been erected along the streams, but previous to 1793, most of the people were engaged in reclaiming and tilling the land. The shoemaker, blacksmith, carpenter and storekeeper settled here only to meet the wants of the people and no more of that class of people were desired. Even these cultivated the land to meet the needs of their families.

In 1793 Colonel Ariel Bragg began the making of shoes. He may be called the father of this industry, which became a very flourishing business in the town, with the Bullards, the Rockwoods, the Batchelders, Currier, Littlefield, Johnson, Stone and Driscolls engaging in it, until at one time, 1874, a business of $1,000,000 a year was developed and over 600 men and women employed. In 1815 a woolen mill was erected near the junction of the Bogistow and Jarr brooks. In the same year a cloth industry, under the name of the Holliston Cloth Co. Hon. Elihu Cutler

was greatly interested in the progress of his native town and helped many enterprises to settle here. In 1814 he formed a company and erected the first mill for the manufacture of thread; this afterward became the factory of W. L. Payson for the manufacture of wood finish, church pews and settees. The manufacture of straw goods began in 1815, and was carried on by the Lelands, afterwards by Thayer, Slocum, Thompson, Mowry, Rogers & Co.

As we study this period ending with the first century, we find that the character of the town was undergoing a change. Everything pointed to the development of Holliston into an industrial center, which afterwards it did become. But it was to be an industrial community surrounded by farms and groups of men who tilled the soil. Holliston then was fast becoming a center for manufacture, with farmers on the circumference of the town to retain its old time features. Farming and manufacturing are good industries to have in the same town and this is what the formative period did: It combined the two in harmonious relations. The close of the first century saw the erection of a new meeting house and the town well launched on its most prosperous period.

Dr. Fitch said in his address delivered to celebrate the first one hundred years, "The century, which at its commencement saw this town an infant and feeble settlement, sees it at its close populous, wealthy and respectable. May the century which has opened upon you so favorably see you through subsequent generations a united, holy and happy people, whose God is the Lord."

We now come to the

IV. PERIOD OF UPLIFT.

THE next fifty years from 1824 to 1874 was a period when the town was uplifted in its material, intellectual and spiritual life; we may call it also the Golden Age of the town. The closing ten years of the first century had seen many new enterprises started in the town and many of these became a great source of profit to the entire community. The four Batchelders came down from New Hampshire and began the manufacture of boots; William, Benjamin, John and George, each man putting himself into the life of the town. Honesty was the key-note of their lives and each was honored with a large degree of prosperity.

The town began to grow as never before. It gained in ten years as much as in thirty years of the first century and from 1830 to 1850 the

population almost doubled. A comb factory was started in 1834. A coach lace plant by Littlefield in 1827. A copper pump factory by Houghton in 1837 and carried on by the Wilders most successfully for many years. In 1866 a nail factory was successfully launched by Stetson and Talbot, and proved to be a great help to the town, and with these other factories which were started along in 1814 and 1815, the town received a new impetus. It was a great change and wonderful to see this quiet town of the first century transformed into an industrial center.

Of course this brought about other changes; the tide of life coming into this town compelled the people to look at affairs in a different light from their ancestors. No longer could church and town do business together. There were people here now who believed in a different form of church government from the Congregational. The church and town separated forever in 1836. The Methodists had erected a house of worship in 1833. The Universalist Society organized a church in 1839. The Congregational Church came near to being divided into the Orthodox and Unitarian branches had it not been for the wisdom and good spirit of Hon. Elihu Cutler. The Baptist Church was started in 1860 and built a church in 1870. The Roman Catholic Church gathered into its fold all those of its faith in 1867 and finally dedicated a substantial house of worship in 1879. In 1864 an Episcopal Society was founded and continued for five years. In 1838 thirty people went out from the Congregational Church and joined the Mormons, among them Albert Perry Rockwood who went to Illinois and Missouri and was sent with a few others to Utah to spy out the land for a Mormon State. He must have been a man of iron to be able to go through the deserts and over the mountains at such an early date. It was in this period that all the churches received an impetus that brought them to their highest state of efficiency. In the first hundred years, the one church of the town had only four ministers; in the second hundred years nearly one hundred ministers were called to the different Protestant churches of the town and in spite of this fact, Holliston still lives.

When the Boston and Worcester railroad was opened in the third decade of the nineteenth century, Holliston with its infant industries desired to have connection with it, and July 4, 1847 was an auspicious day for the town, as the first locomotive with a train of cars came into this region. It meant new life in many directions.

The awful famine in Ireland had driven millions of Irishmen to these shores, and the building of the railroads had been the means of giving the men plenty of work. In driving the railroad through the cut in

Phipps Hill hundreds of these worthy toilers were employed. It was natural that many Irish families should settle in Holliston. They built comfortable homes here and settled down to happy and prosperous days. It was the first real influx that Holliston had received of a people differing in religious doctrines, and in race and temperament. But the influx of the Irish proved to be of great benefit to the town. Like the natives, they were not ashamed to work with their hands and they helped to build up our industries, comported themselves for the most part with propriety and were a very important factor in the uplift of the community. Many of the Irish families have sent forth young men and women into the world who have been of great assistance to society. Father Quinlan, the first shepherd of the Irish flock, labored here many years, served on the school committee and was respected alike by both Protestants and Catholics. Priests, doctors, lawyers, teachers and business men from these families have contributed to the welfare of the community and nation.

The uplift of the town not only is seen in the industries and in the religious life of the community, but it is distinctively manifested in the educational life. Many of our ancestors were self educated men after being drilled in the rudiments. In the beginning of the second century schools and colleges were being considered as necessary to higher education. The ministers of the town had all been educated in the colleges of New England, either Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth or Brown, and they had awakened a desire in many of the young for a higher education. Lyceums, lectures, debating clubs, and even spelling matches were helping in this direction. Science and Politics were extremely fruitful subjects for debate. The slavery question was causing men to think deeply. Daniel Webster, the senator from Massachusetts, was helping people to read up on subjects that were of more than passing interest. Rev. Mr. Wheaton delivered a stirring sermon on "The Equality of Mankind and the Evils of Slavery," Fast Day, April 6, 1820, and all these things were helping people to become more and more interested in education. In 1831 the Holliston High School was organized, with William Gammell the teacher, who afterward became full Professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University, a position he held until 1864. Then Messrs. Ayer, Forbes, Tiffany and Stone filled the position until the fall of 1836 when Rev. Gardner Rice became principal for one term. He was so successful that he was induced to continue in this position for nine years. The school took the name of Holliston Academy in 1839. Mr. Rice began the school with seventy-six students and before the year

closed one hundred and seventy-six were enrolled, pupils coming from surrounding towns as well as from Holliston. In 1842 the number was three hundred and sixty-one. The purpose of the Academy was to fit pupils for the common business of life, or for a higher course of collegiate or professional studies. The conference of the New England Methodists recognized the importance of the school and became a patron of it. Pupils came from all over New England and even from the Middle States. Rev. Gardner Rice was an educator by birth; a graduate of Wesleyan University and a student one year at the Newton Theological School. He was remarkably successful in the building up of Holliston Academy. At a reunion in 1875 nearly forty years after, two hundred former students honored him by a visit to his home in Shrewsbury and renewed their acquaintance with each other and told how Holliston Academy had influenced their lives for good.

About two thousand pupils attended this Academy during its existence. Hardly any of them are now living. One, Frances M. Whiting, a teacher in the Holliston public schools for over thirty years, is still with us, living in Belmont, Massachusetts, a woman ninety-five years of age and in good health and spirits. She remembers those schools days of long ago. Of course such an Academy as this would give a good name to Holliston, and it might have been a permanent institution if some wealthy man had given it a fair endowment. The school was kept in the Town Hall until Mt. Hollis Seminary was dedicated in 1851. A number of public spirited men had given nine acres of land for a school and Deacon Timothy Walker and Rev. Geo. F. Walker helped to erect the building, by raising the money as a corporation. Rev. Mr. Walker, a native of the town, had been to Master Rice's school and was greatly interested in educational work. He became the principal of the Seminary for a short time and afterward entered the ministry. He wrote the History of Holliston in Drake's History of Middlesex County and was a man highly esteemed by his pupils and his parishioners.

The town had paid for the tuition of its scholars in the Seminary until 1863 when it purchased the Seminary building, and then used it for a High School until its destruction by fire in 1871. Another High School was built on the same spot in 1874, and additions have been made to the building from time to time as the town grew in size.

One of the most distinguished men from Holliston in the educational world was Elbridge Jefferson Cutler. His grandfather, Hon. Elihu Cutler had helped develop Holliston from a scattering village of a few hundred people to a real town of three thousand inhabitants. His great grand-

father was Col. Simeon Cutler of Revolutionary fame, the husband of Elizabeth Rockwood, a woman of remarkable ability, who lived to be 96 years of age. Prof. Cutler's father was called "the first gentleman of Holliston." Elbridge Cutler attended Holliston Academy, under Master Rice, but later fitted for Harvard under the tutorship of Rev. T. D. P. Stone, pastor of the Congregational Church. He graduated in 1853 with Pres. Eliot in the same class. He was chosen class poet and wrote a remarkable poem for the class day exercises. Teaching in private and public schools he won the affection of all his pupils. There are men and women in town today who remember his fine qualities as a teacher and who received their inspiration from him when he was the principal of the Academy here.

Judge Kingsbury, a former pupil of Mr. Cutler, has written a very fine sketch of his life and it is on file in the Holliston Historical rooms.

Mr. Cutler's associations were with the prominent teachers and poets of the nineteenth century. For a time he was on the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post* with Wm. Cullen Bryant. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and Prof. Francis Peabody counted him among their friends.

Intensely patriotic he was greatly interested in raising a company of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War and fully expected to be captain of the company from Holliston. It was a cruel blow to him, when he returned to the town on the night before the departure of the company and found they had chosen another man for that position. His patriotism did not wane but sensitive in spirit, he confined himself to books and writing for a year. He had been invited to deliver a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, a great honor and offered only to a few scholars of high rank. The poem was read by Prof. Cutler at Harvard a few days before the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Prof. Peabody says, "This was a remarkable production, both in itself considered and in its effect on those who heard it; it was not surpassed, if equalled by any other of his productions. It has the genuine flavor of classical culture. It was from the beginning to the end, throbbing and glowing with patriotic feeling, earnest, intense, noble, grand. Many of those who heard him shortly afterward enlisted from the University in the national army."

"Wake, sons of heroes—wake! The age
Of heroes dawns again.
Truth takes in hand her ancient sword
And calls her loyal men."

He was appointed Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard in 1865, while he was studying in Europe. It was no small honor to this son of Holliston to be intimately associated with the brilliant group of scholars at the University at that time. He was also asked to become President of the University of Missouri and Rev. Edward Everett Hale told me that Prof. Cutler would have been selected as President of Harvard had his health permitted. He became full Professor of Modern Languages in 1870 at Harvard but now was too feeble to enter upon his duties. He passed into the higher life on December 27, 1870 in Old Holworthy Hall, a young man of great promise, not having attained his fortieth birthday. Funeral services were held in the home of President Eliot and the next day were continued in the Congregational church in Holliston and attended by an illustrious company of scholars and devoted friends. The poem he wrote for a friend's funeral was sung at his own and concluded with these words:

"Farewell, our brother!
Not thankless tears we shed;
Knowing, brother, knowing
Thou art not dead."

Holliston should keep fresh in memory this noble son of the town, in order that her youth may rise to heights of power.

His brother, Arthur Hamilton Cutler, also reflected great credit on the town. A graduate of Harvard, he opened a private school for boys in New York City, his first pupil being Theodore Roosevelt, afterwards President of the United States. Boys from his school entered Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia for many years without conditions.

Another prominent son of the town was William A. Houghton, Professor in Bowdoin College for many years. For five years he was adviser of the Japanese Government in Tokio, Japan.

Arthur Irving Fiske, also a graduate of Harvard was Headmaster of the Boston Latin School for nearly his whole life. A remarkable teacher and inspirer of youth. Dr. Eliot says, "He was an admirable scholar, a man of gentle and winning manners and as Headmaster he exerted the best possible influence on his pupils."

Charles B. Travis, another illustrious son was a master in Boston English High School for many years and made a profound impression upon those who came under his instructions.

George Gilbert Pond was born in Holliston in 1861, graduated from its High School in 1877, received the degree of A.B. from Amherst in 1881, taught in the Holliston High School one year, then became an

assistant in Chemistry at Amherst College for five years and was full Professor of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College for over twenty-five years. That college desired him to take the Presidency, but he declined, and died in full vigor of his powers.

Otis Brigham Bullard, a native of Holliston, was teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the Holliston Academy and other schools and afterwards went to Washington, D. C. and became the founder of the Conservatory of Music in that city.

There are many other Holliston men and women who have gone out into the educational world. Some of them like Miss Lizzie Wilder and Miss Frances Whiting who helped to make their own town schools better, some of them like Miss Adela Rockwood, have taught in the best schools of our best towns and cities, and some now living are teaching in Worcester Institute of Technology, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Wellesley, Smith and other higher institutions of learning and all are reflecting much credit on Holliston.

Holliston can take much satisfaction as it looks over its long lists of men and women, who were born within her borders and have gone out into the world to become Ministers, Priests, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Professors, Scientists, Explorers, Inventors, Merchants, Builders, some living and doing splendid work, others who wrought nobly having passed into the world beyond. Surely we are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses to the value of education and religion. Who follows in their train?

These men and women were products of the Age of Uplift in Holliston's history.

The firing on Fort Sumter produced the same explosion of patriotism in Holliston as in every community throughout the land. Party ties were forgotten in the common indignation against the attack upon our flag. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, the citizens of the town pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. President Abraham Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers in April 1861 and July 1st a full company of volunteers of one hundred men, marched forth from the town, dressed in uniforms, contributed by the gifts of citizens, which could not have cost less than twenty-five hundred dollars. It was one of the first companies to be made ready for service. The town showed its patriotism by appropriations of large sums of money and by giving of her sons, the best blood of these families, three hundred and fifty-four men in the prime of life; thirty-six of these loyal sons were called upon to make the supreme

sacrifice, and others suffered terrible wounds, and others died from disease, and several languished in foul southern prisons. It was the greatest drain of men that Holliston was ever called upon to make and she never has quite recovered from the loss.

The population of the town was about 3,100 and after a few years began to lose in number. The first company was called, Company B, and joined the 16th Mass. Regiment of Volunteers. It went to Fortress Munroe, and in 1862 became a part of the Army of the Potomac, engaging in the seven days fight before Richmond. In the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, Company B lost Col. Wyman and Sergeant Elbridge G. Whiting. Gen. Hooker's letter to Gov. Andrew said, "There is no doubt but at Glendale, the 16th Mass. Regiment saved the army."

The town voted to erect a monument to the fallen heroes and a shaft of solid granite costing $3,000 was erected in the Central Cemetery with the inscription "Honor to the Brave" and the names of fifty-three men who had fallen in the different battles were placed upon it.

In this period between 1824 and 1874 it established two banks, the National Bank in 1865 and the Savings Bank in 1872. Its social and fraternal organizations have been the Masons, the G. A. R. Post and auxiliaries, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Honor, Sons of Temperance, The Grange, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and many others.

The period ended in quietness and peace; it was an illustrious and uplifting period in all the different spheres of life, materially, educationally and religiously.

V. WE COME NOW TO THE MODERN PERIOD.

FOR the last fifty years Holliston has had a steady, quiet, persistent development along modern lines. It has not grown in population, but it has grown in self-respect and in power. Holliston was visited by a great fire on the night of May 26, 1875. Within a few hours from the time when the first alarm was given twenty-two buildings in the center of the town were destroyed. The fire began in the Old Stone Tavern, once the parsonage of the church, when Rev. Mr. Stone was pastor, and before it was extinguished twenty-two buildings were completely destroyed. The town suffered also from other serious fires in the early eighties, but of late years it has been comparatively free from such calamities.

These fires emphasized the need of town water and the Holliston Water Co. was incorporated in 1884 and within a few years water was piped through the streets and connections made with the homes.

In this period houses that had been built by the fathers, were made over by the children and modern conveniences introduced. Today the homes are fitted with plumbing, electric lights, telephones, radios and all the modern appliances. The electric railway from Framingham to Holliston and Milford has made one more convenient connection with the outside world, while the automobile has done more for us than we could ask or think. We never asked it to maim and kill so many people, and we never thought it could possibly be such an indispensable means of conveyance. It has come, however, to stay, and Holliston is making good use of it.

On July 4, 1876, the town celebrated with proper exercises one hundred years of the nation's existence. Committees had been appointed by the town to make suitable arrangements. The exercises were carried out in a most dignified and patriotic manner with the help of the officers and committees, which were composed of over seventy-five men and women. These men were the leaders in town affairs, but so swift are the changes of time that I can find only one man who served on these committees who is living today. He is still with us and serving on a committee of this Bi-centennial, Joseph H. Dewing. Rev. Edmund Dowse of Sherborn, our mother town, delivered the Centennial Address. It was a patriotic and inspiring production and was printed by vote of the town. The other features of the celebration were the firing of salutes at early dawn, a procession of antiques and horribles, always a delight to the small boy; an inspiring parade at ten o'clock in the morning, with the officers of the town, invited guests, and various organizations in line of march. At noon in Mt. Hollis Grove a large gathering partook of a dinner and afterwards listened to toasts responded to by many invited guests. The day closed fittingly with music and fireworks. The sentiment of that illustrious day was well expressed by John G. Whittier:

Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries flow like grains of sand,
We meet today, united, free,
And loyal to our land and thee,
To thank thee for the era done,
And trust thee for the opening one.

In July 1879, the public library was established through the gift of

$1,000.00 left by Elias Bullard, Esq. in his will. He was the one lawyer who had been a permanent resident here during all his practice, beginning in 1826 and continuing until 1876. This gift was augmented by one of $500.00 from Mr. Seth Thayer and lesser sums by others and appropriations by the town annually, bringing the library up to a high estate of usefulness. It is now housed in a beautiful building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and is doing its part in uplifting the ideals of its patrons. Holliston has had a few industries established in this modern period—the Williams Shoe Factory and the Paper Mill, but many of the people of the town are now commuters, making this place their residence. It is becoming more and more a suburban town. Once on the edge of a wilderness, it is now on the edge of a vast throbbing population. The distance to the city of Boston in olden times was measured from six to twelve hours; it is now measured from sixty to ninety minutes.

We have passed from the quill to the typewriter, from hand printing to the linotype, from the ox-cart and one horse chaise to the Pullman car and the automobile, from the well by the woodshed to running water in all parts of the house, from the stone steps to the elevator, from the dugout to the palatial steamer, from the sailboat to the hydroplane, from the signal fires on Jasper's rock to the wireless telegraphy and the radio, from log fires to electric stoves, from tallow candles to nitrogen films, from the hand scythe to the tractor with its wonderful appliances to help the tiller of the soil, from the crudest machinery of the colonial days to the most wonderful inventions of modern times. By means of a new electric plug, a woman may iron with electric heat, be cooled by an eletcric fan and listen to music from a radio in a room lighted by a single jet that supplies electricity for all activities. We can stay at home and be in touch with the whole world or we can go abroad and be in close touch with our home. There is no place where we can flee from the presence of man. If we ascend into the heavens, behold he is there; if we make our bed in Sheol, behold he is there; if we take the wings of the morning and flee unto the uttermost part of the earth, he is still showing forth his presence. And the devout man says, Surely, if that is true of the presence of man, it must be more so of the presence of the Divine.

And when we study the life of Holliston, we find that she, like all the rest of the towns and cities is united in these invisible, but certain bonds. When the war broke out so unexpectedly in 1914 that involved the great nations of Europe, it set in motion forces that were destined to involve the whole world and hence the name given to it was the right one, *"The World War,"* and in this war Holliston gave of her best, the flower of

her young manhood. The government of the United States called upon its manhood by drafting those of military age and one hundred and forty-eight men were summoned to service. Only a few of these went to France, but of that number Chas. Duford was killed in the battle of the Argonne Forest and Harold Gallison died from an accident in France after the armistice. James A. Cutler died in the camp at Columbia, South Carolina, after the war was over. Charles A. Shaw and Llewellyn Chapman were decorated for distinguished service. Fortunate it was that the German sought an armistice before other thousands of young men in America should perish by the cruel instrument of war. Holliston did her part as she has always done her part when duty called her either to fight the foe or subdue the wilderness or to build a town and a nation.

Holliston has never had many wealthy men. She has never been an aristocratic town and yet she has had a wealth and an aristocracy that all communities may enjoy. She has had a wealth of sturdy men and women who were willing to work with hand and brain. Loafers are not wanted in this industrious town. She has had an aristocracy of character that has kept her name lustrous throughout these two hundred years. And that is the only kind of aristocracy which is of any value in a democratic republic.

When Napoleon drew up his army in the deserts of Egypt, before those stately pyramids, he said, "Men of France—forty centuries look down upon you." Today two centuries look down upon us; let us look up to them with reverence and praise. These ten score years have seen great changes in this land of ours. But these changes have not been brought about by nature. There have been no earthquakes or floods or tempests to transform this part of the globe. The great changes have been brought about by the hands and brains of men and women of like passions as ourselves. Our ancestors had to deal with Indians, with forests, with rocks, with unleashed streams, with despots, with petty irritating methods of taxations, with disease, with untimely deaths. While we have some of these ills among us today our problem is to awaken in the hearts of men, a larger brotherhood, a deeper, broader sympathy for all mankind, a life among men of truth and justice and peace. We can no longer work apart from our fellowmen; we must join our forces and help wipe out all the ills that drag men down to destruction either of body or spirit. Evolution has shifted from the material to the spiritual, and the progress of this new century must be along moral and spiritual lines. We stand on the threshold of the third century of Holliston's life and ask, What manner of man is to appear in these

coming days? Adversity is not to be shunned as an enemy, nor prosperity sought as a friend. The adverse circumstances often make the man and the prosperous often make the fiend.

"Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flintiest rock,
States climb to power by; slippery those with gold
Down which they stumble to eternal mock."

What is our vision of these coming years? Shall we cry out in anguish "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," like the ancient preacher or shall we say with a writer,

"I, looking there, beheld the Ancient Three
Known to the Greek and to the Northman's creed,
That sit in shadow of the mystic Tree,
Still crooning, as they weave their endless brede,
One song: 'Time was, Time is and Time shall be.'"

or shall our vision be of a town built by men and women of education and character who believe in God and in their fellowmen who have a sympathetic spirit concerning that

"One far off divine event
Toward which the whole creation moves."

I hear the bells of the new century beginning to ring—and what do they say?

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS AND SOME NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

1764—The town voted: "to have 40 shillings of school money to be spent in a woman's school at north end."

1773—Feb. 7. Voted: "that the sincere and hearty thanks of this town be given to the town of Boston for the care and attention of so many of its worthy inhabitants in so clearly stating the rights and privileges of the colonies and for their care and attention at this, as well as at other, times to preserve the rights of the colonies and we do assure them that what has been transmitted to this and the other towns in this province has received the full approbation of this town."

1775—Voted: "100 pounds to be paid to the minute men, and for other preparations for the defense of our country . . . and that the selectmen provide arms and amunition to equip the poor of said minute men out of the town stock."

1776—March 4. Voted: "not to choose into office or employ in a business of the town the ensuing year any person that has appeared enemical to this country in this present struggle with Great Britain but to treat all such with neglect."

1780—May 8th. Voted: "to accept a constitution or frame of government agreed upon by delegates of the people of the state of Mass. Bay in convention begun and held at Cambridge, Sept. 1st, 1779 and continued by adjournments until March 2nd, 1880." Sept. 4. The town met and voted for the first Governor of Mass. John Hancock received 39 votes and James Bowdoin 2.

1787—The meeting house, by vote of the town, was painted a bright orange color.

1805—Voted: "to grant $30 to encourage the learning of young singers, the year ensuing." At the next town meeting Capt. Nathaniel Johnson, Lt. John Fairbanks and Jacob Winfell were chosen a committee "to set up a school to learn young singers."

1807—The first school committee was chosen.

1812—Voted: "to give each soldier $12 per month in addition to regular pay by the government provided they are obliged to march to the defence of the country."

1820—First Sunday school was formed.

1821—Voted: "to grant $40 for the first year to support singing in the meeting-house and after that, eight dollars a quarter to be paid to the choir singers who have and shall obligate themselves to perform to the satisfaction of the town and when they fail to do this, said grant will then cease."

1825—The first town house was built, the upper story of which was the town hall while the lower floor was occupied by the church as a vestry.

1828—A line of two-horse baggage wagons was started from Milford to Boston passing through Holliston.

1832—The first fire engine was bought by the town.

1833—The town voted to warm the meeting-house and $125 was appropriated to buy a stove.

Voted: "not to use ardent spirits at the Poor Farm; also not to grant liscence for the sale of same."

1846—Ashland was incorporated from parts of Holliston, Hopkinton and Framingham.

1855—The old Town Hall was moved away and the present building was erected.

1859—Lake Grove Cemetery was incorporated on the banks of Lake Wennakeening.

1861—Voted: "to pay $1 a month to the wife of any soldier enlisted from this town and 50 cents a month for each child."

1892—The water system was completed and the Holliston Water Co. was formed. One hundred families were supplied with water the first year.

1893—The Horton farm in E. Holliston was purchased, refitted and furnished for the poor of the town.

1896—The Milford, Holliston and Framingham St. Railway Co. began construction of their line through the town.

The Cutler school building was erected on Mt. Hollis.

1897—Under the direction of the state, the school union of Holliston, Medway and Sherborn was established.

1902—The town appropriated the sum of $700 for the purpose of electric street lighting.

1903—July 26-30. Old home week was held.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Fisher, Chairman

Mary E. Driscoll, Secretary

F. Marcus Leland
Lewis T. Holbrook
Joseph P. Dexter
Arthur A. Williams
Henry M. Cutler
John B. Kearns
Joseph H. Dewing
Jacob Binstock
Cornelius Driscoll
Jane Comey Williams
Mary E. Cutler
Agnes Newell
Walter Wentworth
Warren E. Coolidge
J. Lester Shea
William H. Crocker
Dennis Moynihan
Charles J. Flagg

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

John B. Kearns, Chairman

Mary E. Driscoll, Secretary

F. Marcus Leland
Christine Wise
J. Lester Shea
Ernest Chase
Frances J. Hayes
Joseph P. Dexter
Freeman Shippee
Josephine Batchelder
Edward A. Pyne
Charlotte Bragg
G. Wilmot Brooks
Sarah Kennedy
Rev. W. T. Jordan
Rev. A. J. Fitzgerald
Rev. W. F. Koonson
Rev. H. M. Miles
George A. Flagg
George H. Nichols
Edward Colburn
Miss L. E. Wilder
John Driscoll
Patrick Casey
Lambert Gallott
John M. Payson
George R. Russell
James Cunningham
Michael Mahoney
A. E. Chamberlain
Mary S. White
Williard Adams
Benjamin Willey

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Charles J. Flagg, Chairman

Anne Moynihan, Secretary

Mrs. Charlotte Morse
Mrs. Leslie Eames
Cornelius Driscoll
Jane C. Williams
Mary E. Driscoll
Mrs. Willis Kingsbury
Katherine Dudley
Edward A. Pyne
Raymond Phipps
William Kelley
Waldo A. Collins
Clarence Temple
William Chesmore
Leslie Eames
Fred A. Wallace
Thomas Ferguson
John P. Cavan
Henry Keady
George R. Russell
Mrs. Annie Cutler
Mrs. Charles Flagg

DECORATION COMMITTEE

F. Marcus Leland, Chairman

William H. Crocker, Secretary

Henry M. Cutler
Mrs. George Tylee
Jerry E. Long
Mrs. Florence Claflin

MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

William H. Crocker, Chairman

George E. Spring, Secretary

Jacob Binstock	Walter F. Wentworth	Edward A. Fair
Agnes Newell	Stephen Bray	Edward F. Dannahy

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS COMMITTEE

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J. Lester Shea	Ernest Chase	Ellsworth Woodward
Edward F. Dannahy	Charles Brown	Herbert Bullard
Waldo A. Collins	Herbert Chambers	Fred Biladeau
Fred Murtaugh	William Chesmore	Frank Wise
Joseph Crahan	Michael Hayes	Frank Haley

PAGEANT COMMITTEE

Henry M. Cutler, Chairman

Florence N. Claflin, Secretary

Mrs. Charles Flagg	Mrs. Andrew Morse	Mrs. Lloyd Razee
Mrs. Kellogg Doane	Kellogg Doane	Lloyd Razee
Mrs. Willis Kingsbury	Mrs. Henry M. Cutler	Josephine Batchelder

CONTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Charles D. Fisher, Chairman

PARADE COMMITTEE

Allan V. Garratt, Chairman

Stanley Emery	Lewis T. Holbrook	F. A. Wallace
L. I. Bruce	Fred Robbins	

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Judge Willis A. Kingsbury, Chairman

Deacon Joseph Dewing	John B. Kearns	Esther W. Fair
Jane C. Williams	Capt. Henry Comey	Katharine Dudley

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924.

2:15 P.M. Ten mile open marathon race. Holliston to Framingham and return.
First prize: Genuine Leather Travelling Bag.
Second prize: Gold Watch.

2:30 P.M. One-hundred yard sprint race—entrants to come from towns situated no greater distance than ten miles from Holliston.
Prize: Gold Watch.
One hundred yard local competitive sprint. Entrants from Town of Holliston only.
First prize: Ten dollars.
Second prize: Five dollars.

3:00 P.M. Junior eight hundred and eighty yard relay race—open to High School teams, Boy Scout teams, etc., ages ranging up to eighteen years.
Prize: Solid Gold Loving Cup.

3:15 P.M. Baseball game—Holliston Town Team vs. Sherborn A. A.

8:00 P.M. Historical moving picture, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1924.

3:00 P.M. Historical exercises in the Town Hall.
Elbridge Cutler Whiting will deliver the historical address. Present and former citizens will make brief remarks.
There will be music.

PARADE

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE TOWN OF HOLLISTON

9:30 A.M., Monday, Labor Day, September 1st, 1924.

* * * *

The Parade will start from Village Square, going South on Washington Street, through Curve Street, countermarching North, on Washington Street, to Pleasant Street, countermarching through Pleasant Street and Washington Street to Village Square, where it will disband.

Mounted Constabulary
Freeman A. Shippee, Chief Marshal
Town Officials
Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic
The American Legion
Sons of Veterans
Auxiliaries of Veterans
Relief Corps
Rebekahs
Eastern Stars
Boy Scout Band of Marlboro
Boy Scouts
Girl Scouts
Equestrian Troop—Bob White Camp
Community Club
Odd Fellows
Foresters
County Farm Bureau
American Order of United Workmen
Holliston Fire Department
Visiting Fire Departments
The Grange
Chorus in Costume and Antiques and Horribles
School Children of Holliston
Holliston Historical Society
Procession of Decorated Trucks of the Business Men of Holliston
Procession of the People of Holliston and Surrounding Towns in Decorated Automobiles

Band Concert noon and evening.

HOLLISTON HISTORICAL PAGEANT
1724-1924

Presented by the People of Holliston
on
Highland Street
September 1st at 3 P.M.
in
Nine Episodes
with Prologues and Interludes
of
Dance and Song

Pageant Director, Madame Mabel Lyman, Boston

Program with full details on sale at the field.

Historical Society will keep open house Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

The C. F. Duford Post No. 47 American Legion, extends a hearty welcome to all war veterans. The Legion Rooms will be kept open throughout the Bi-centennial Celebration, and to all will be extended the utmost hospitality.

Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Saint Vincent Court No. 91, will keep open house.
August 31st, 1924: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.
September 1st, 1924: 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.; 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Mount Hollis Lodge A. F. & A. M. will keep open house:
Saturday, August 30, 1924. From 8:00 P.M. on through the evening.
Monday, September 1, 1924. All day from 9:00 A.M.
Tuesday, September 2, 1924. Afternoon and evening.
All visiting brothers and sisters welcome.
The following societies will also keep open house:

Grand Army
Masonic Lodge
Fire Department
Holy Name Society
Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Sons of Veterans
Community Club
Grange and Farm Bureau
American Order of United Workmen